#### THE STATE CAPITAL.

Four Days of Work for the Week -Cos parison of Records—Want the Bounty Equalization Bill to Pass—Tightening the Screws on Criminals - Michigan Minng School-More Appropriations Sun-

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LANSING, April 20. When the Senate was called to order last Monday morning it was found that less than a quorum of Senators were present, so an informal recess was taken until afternoon, when, as a result of the extended recess, the Judiciary Committee reported over forty bills in one batch. That was by far the greatest amount of bills reported by either committee at one time this session. As in Congress, so in the Senate. Senator Hubbell is a worker, and his com-Senator Hubbell is a worker, and his committee turns off work rapidly and well. The House did a light forenoon's work with little more than a quorum, and then both houses adjourned, and most of the members, with their wives or lady friends, took a special train over the Michigan Central for Detroit, where they attended the grand reception given by Governor and Mrs. Aiger at their fine new home—said to be one of the best if not the best in Detroit, where elegant residences are the rule. The four elegant residences are the rule. The four days since, up to Friday evening, have been busy ones, and a good amount of intelli-gent legislation has been accomplished.

COMPARING THEIR WORK. It is always a source of satisfaction to compare one legislative body and the work done, with its predecessors. The claim of the present Legislature, of more work done to date than was accomplished by that of 1883, is hardly substantiated by the facts. Up to date but 109 House bills and resolutions have reached the facts. ns have reached the Governor, and fortyseven Senate measures, a total of 156 bills, etc., which have come into the Executive office for approval. Mr. Osmun, the Governor's private secretary, figures out that over fifty House measures are lurking about the Senate and a proportionate num-ber of Senate measures are halting in the House. The records kept in the Executive office show that Gov. Alger and Gov. Begole have up to date done about the same amount of bill signing, and the same books show that very few really important measures had reached either Governor at this time of the session.

LARGELY PETITIONED FOR. While the Senate is receiving petitions from about 2,000 people of the State each day, for the passage of the jo nt resolution submitting the proposed prohibition amendment, the House is beginning to be very largely importuned for the passage of the Sellers bill to equalize bounties, which we gave in full in our last as reported by we gave in full in our last as reported by the committee. More or less petitions have been received during the whole session, but now that the bill has been reported, the pressure is increased. The petitioners say:

"We believe that in the amount of boun-ties heretofore paid by the State great in-justice has been done to a large and deserving number of volunteers, whose claims upon a just and equitable equalization have thus far been ignored. Although long neglected, it is not too late to redress this wrong. The number of those to be benefited by the provisions of the bill is diminishing fast, and if the State is ever to remedy the injustice complained of, and enable the surviving soldier to enjoy the benefits to be derived, the time for action should be no longer delayed." GOING FOR CRIMINALS.

An innocent-looking little bill passed the House on the 15th inst., and it is hardly probable that half of those who voted for it realized its true import, yet the criminals of Michigan will have serious occasion to know that it means a great deal to them in the future if it passes the Senate, as it will be very sure to do. It makes it obligatory on judges to sentence criminals convicted of a second offense to the full extent of the law-fifteen years—and amends the law so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That whenever any person having been convicted of any of the crimes of burglary, grand larceny, horse stealing, robbery, or forgery, shall thereafter be convicted of any one of such crimes, committed after such first conviction, the punishment shall be imprisonment in the penitentiary for the full term provided by law for such crime at the time of such last conviction therefor; and whenever any such person having been so convicted the second time as above provided, shall be again convicted of any of said crimes, committed after said second conviction, the punishment shall be imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not less than fifteen years: Pro-vided, that such former conviction or convictions and judgment or judgments shall be set forth in apt words in the indictment: And provided further, that on any trial for any of said offenses a duly authenticated copy of the record of a former conviction and judgment of any court of record, for either of said crimes, against the party in-dicted, shall be prima facie evidence of such former conviction, and may be used in evidence against such party.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in any

wise controvening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.

An attempt heretofore made to conduct a mining school at the State University has expended considerable of the State's money-\$21,000-since the school was first established in 1875, and has proven such a failure, owing to the fact that there were no mines there, and consequently no oppor-tunity for the students to prosecute their studies in a practical way, that it has been nearly or quite given up. The necessity for such a school has all along been so apparent to those who have been obliged to import all their skilled laborers from the old world that a bill "to establish and regulate a mining school in the upper peninsula," introduced by Senator Stephenon and engineered by both Senators Hubbell and Stephenson, passed the Senate on the 14th, and will go through the House no doubt. It provides that the Governor shall appoint six citizens of the upper pen-insula, who shall be known as the "Board of Control of the Michigan Mining School, and hold their offices for two, four, and six years, two to be appointed each two years thereafter, who shall serve without compensation. The Board shall hold its first meeting at Houghton, July 15, 1885, and organize by electing a President, Secretary, and Treasurer from their number. They shall as soon as possible secure a suitable shall as soon as possible secure a suitable location, lease or erect buildings, procure furniture, apparatus, library, and the necessary implements for the successful operation of such a school, appoint a principal and a suitable number of teachers and assistants, make and establish any and all rules regarding the course of study, terms, rules regarding the course of study, terms, hours, control, discipline, etc. The course of instruction shall embrace geology, mineralogy, chemistry, mining, and engineering, and such other branches of practical and theoretical knowledge as will, in the opinion of the Board, conduce to enabling the students to obtain a full knowledge of the science, art, and practice of mining, and the application of machinery thereto. The tuition shall be free in said institution to all hone fide residents of the State but a tnition shall be free in said institution to all bona fide residents of the State, but a measonable charge for incidental expenses may be made, not less than \$10 nor more than \$30 per year, and the Board shall be obliged to furnish students with books, apparatus or other material. The bill appropriates \$25,000, \$15,000 of which shall be

raised in 1885, and \$10,000 in 1886. There isn't any doubt of the passage of the bill by the House, and it is expected that the school will be located at Houghton, the home of Senator Hubbell, and in the heart of the mining territory.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

The Senate last week passed the bill to increase the one-twentieth mill-tax for the State University to one-teuth of a mill. This increases the amount from \$41,000 to \$82,000, and the act limits it from ever going beyond \$85,000 as the wealth of the State increases. The Senate also passed the general appropriation bill for the University, giving it \$107,500, of which \$90,000 shall be collected in 1885 and \$17,500 in 1886. The Senate also passed on the \$82,000, and the act limits it from ever going beyond \$85,000 as the wealth of the State increases. The Senate also passed the general appropriation bill for the University, giving it \$107,500, of which \$90,-000 shall be collected in 1885 and \$17,500 in 1886. The Senate also passed on the 14th the bills appropriating \$70,200 for the current expenses of the State Normal School for 1885 and 1886, and \$120,425 for current expenses, buildings, etc., for the institution for educat ng the deaf and dumb at Flint.

at Flint.

GENERAL NOTES. The Senate proposes to push its appro-priation bills ahead of every other class of preparation which may possibly mean preparation for an early adjournment, but it isn't possible that final adjournment can be reached earlier than it was in 1883—

The bill to reduce the test on illuminating oil from 110 to 120 degrees, passed the Senate on the 16th, to the surprise of everybody, by a vote of yeas 19, nays 6.

The joint resolution to so amend the Constitution as to abolish the Board of

Wayne County Auditors passed the Senate on the 16th. This is the board whose doings have been so generally and so severely criticised by the Detroit papers during the past year or two.

past year or two.

When the bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges to \$5,000 per year come up, an amendment was offered and discussed for half a day, to provide that no law should be declared unconstitutional except as so declared by at least three of the four Judges. At present the court is sometimes divided two to two.

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#### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Last The annual meeting of the Michigan

State Foard of Health was held at its office in Lansing, Mich., April 14, 1885. The members present were John Avery, M. D., President; Arthur Hazlewood, M. D., C. V. Tyler, M. D., Prof. V. C. Vaughn, M. D., and Henry B. Baker, M. D., Secre-

This being the annual meeting the President's address was the first order of business. The President said that he had prepared no formal address. He thanked the members for the many courtesies shown him during his administration. He had no change of policy to recommend to the Board; no marked change, he thought, is desirable. The work is well understood, and is in a satisfactory condition. The Board must be governed somewhat by emergencies, as they arise. He could congratulate the board on what it had achieved. He thought it would be wise to continue holding sanitary conventions in different places in the State. He spoke of the prob-able advent of Asiatic cholera, and thought that it might tax the board to its utmost. The board had done all it could to prepare to resist the disease, but should be ready for further action. If the bill before the Health to prevent and restrict that disease will be increased. It would be desirable to continue to advise police regulations in cities, adapted to preventing unsanitary conditions and the introduction or spread of cholera; and the health officers of cities, villages, and townships of the State, especially as they are just now being changed, many being entirely new in that office, should be instructed in regard to their

duties.

The Secretary read a report of the work of the office during the past quarter. Of the 760 pages of copied letters sent out, 153 pages were modified circular letters to local health officers in regard to prompt action to restrict contagious disease. In connection with those about ten thousand copies of the documents on the restriction and prevention of certain contagious diseases and on the duties of health officers have been sent to health officers for distribution to neighbors of families in which such contagious diseases have been reported. Since the last meeting of the board the outbreak of small-pox at South Boardman has been suppressed. During the past quarter there had been one case of small-pox at East Saginaw, two cases in Grand Rapids (confined to one house), the first of which was a commercial traveler who thinks he was exposed on the train between Boston and Grand Rapids. About the time he was exposed it is known that a man having smallpox passed through Michigan on the Michgan Central Railroad, from Ontario to Chicago, en route for Manitoba. At Battle Creek there have been four cases, with one death from small-pox, the contagium of which is supposed to have come from a brakeman on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad, who stopped with a family in Bat-tle Creek while he was slightly sick, and who thinks he contracted the disease on the train near Chicago. Two members of this family in Battle Creek visited friends in Bellevue, in Eaton County, and small-pox broke out in the family in which they stopped. Five cases and one death have occurred there; but thus far the disease at Bellevue has been confined to the one family. All the members of the family were vaccinated with virus on points from Fond du Lac, Wis., as soon as it was known they had been exposed; but in three cases the vaccination did not work. In one case in which the vaccination worked, the per-

son has shown no symptoms of the disease.

At the last meeting of the board the subject of proposed legislation relative to diseased animals, and relative to a standard for milk, had been referred to the Committees on Legislation and Diseases of Animals jointly. The Secretary reported considera-ble time and care had been devoted to the perfecting of three bills relative to those subjects, which had been introduced into the House of Representatives this session DANGEROUS ILLUMINATING OIL.

The Secretary reported that during this session of the Legislature there had been session of the Legislature there had been considerable lobbying to get the Legislature to lower the standard test for dangerous oils, and to do away with the use of the tester adopted and recommended by this Board. The claim of the lobbyist, who came to this office, was that the change was wanted in the interests of manufacturers of small quantities of oil, who, he claimed, could not now compete with the Standard Oil Company. Just how lowering the test would favor those particular oil manufact-urers more than it would the Standard Oil Company he did not make clear. It has been rumored here that the reason for changing from the tester now used was to enable a dealer in a patent apparatus to sell his tester; but as this change is advocated by the same person who is laboring for a lowering of the test, it seems more reasonable to believe that the main reason is that the proposed apparatus does not detect the explosive vapor at so low a dagree of temperature as does the present tester. From experiments it seems that simply by the proposed change in the tester the standard would be lowered about ten degrees, committee was appointed by the Samitary Convention held at Lansing, March 19 and

By a vote of the Board this report con-cerning illuminating oils was ordered pub-lished, together with a resolution to the

lisned, together with a resolution to the effect that there is not now sufficient evidence of the safety of such illuminating oils to warrant the lowering of the test now required for illuminating oils in this State. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Secretary read the report to this board by Surgeon George M. Sternberg, U. S. army, now at Johns Hopkins University, on his experiments on lower animals in feeding, and in making injections of culture-fluids of poisonous cheese, with the view of learning the nature and source of the poison.

of the poison.

Dr. Vaughan made a verbal report of his chemical experiments with poisonous chees. He had certainly secured in a crystalline form a small quantity of one poison from poisonous cheese which would produce in man symptoms common to cheese poisoning. There might be other poisons in poisonous cheese. He had not yet fully studied the poison he had obtained. It gave reactions like those of aptomaine. It was probable, he thought, that butyric acid had something to do with the sickness caused by cheese. There are different kinds of butyric acid, and the ab-sence of the odor of rancid butter would

sence of the odor of raneid butter would not prove the absence of butyric acid.

The subject of sanitary surveys of prem-ises in cities and villages was thoroughly discussed. It was thought best that the blanks used should be uniform, but that each city or village should provide its own blanks. The committee was directed to make a sample blank to be recommended for such work, and be sent with a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Michigan State Board

of Health carnestly recommends to the Boards of Health of the cities and villages in Michigan that they make a sanitary sur-vey of the territory under their jurisdiction, on blanks of which a sample is sent herewith, and to adopt such measures as the sanitary surveys may prove to be necessary to place the cities and villages in a good sanitary condition.

Upon ballot for President of the board for the ensuing term of two years, Dr. John Avery, of Greenville, was re-elected.

It was decided to demand from health officers of all villages weekly reports of sickness under their observation.

Under the law requiring the approval by this board of text books on physiology and hygiene, and the effects of alcohol, etc., before they are used in the schools of the State, the board approved the followingnamed books: "Elementary Physiology and Hygiene," "The Human Body and Its Health," "A Text Book for Schools, Having Special Reference," etc., by William Thaver Smith, M. D. The following-named books were condi-

tionally approved for use in the schools, Legislature becomes a law, the duties as with the qualification that they contained well as the powers of the State Board of errors which should be corrected: "Practical Work in the School-Room-Part I., the Human Body," by Sarah F.

Buckelew and Margaret Lewis. "The Essentials of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. A Text-Book for Schools and Academies," by Roger S. Tracy, M. D. Dr. Vaughan reported that he had attended the meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Grand Rapids, as a delegate of the board, and talked to the meeting on the subject of cheese-poisoning, especially in regard to his discovery of the poison. Dr. Vaughan also gave an account of the

work of the Committee on Disinfectants, appointed by the American Public Health Association. He is a member of the committee, and as such has done considerable work, and had attended a meeting of the committee in Baltimore. He thought the report of the committee when published in full would be a very valuable document in practical public-health work. The preliminary report of the committee is just published.

## State Items.

-White Cloud is desirous of having a new grist-mill.

-A vault will be built in Plainwell Cemetery costing \$400.

-Charles Scott, a colored man, at Big Rapids, was killed by falling from the top of a house.

-Up in Menominee County they have "icequakes" which rock the largest buildings along the shore.

-Monroe has a fire alarm which her citizens say is no better than a cracked dinner-pot struck with a potato-masher would be.

-John Clinton, of Tyrone, has sued the landlord of a Fenton hotel for selling liquor to his son, Martin Clinton, a confirmed drunkard, claiming \$5,000 damages, owing to permanent disability resulting there-

-A man named Gilar, near Ann Arbor, has a flock of Plymouth Rock hens from whose eggs were recently hatched sixteen broods of chicks, as he supposed, but, on investigation, found that his chicks consisted of at least twenty varieties of birds, some of them tropical fowls never before known to our latitude. The university professors have as yet reserved their decision on the phenomenon.

## The Great Seal.

(Washington telegram.)
A report has gained circulation that the new administration has discovered that the great seal of the United States does not correspond with the description given in the statute by which it was authorized at the time of the formation of the Government, and that a new seal is at once to be made to secure an aconce to be made to secure an accurate design. This report is partially correct, but greatly exaggerated. It has long been known that the eagle on the great seal clutched a mero half-dozen arrows in her talons instead of the thirteen designed to be emblomatic of the original colonies. Protests against the inaccuracies of the great seal have not commanded attention, and it continued to be affixed until it became so worn that the impression could scarcely be seen. The last Congress made an appropriation for a new seal, and one will soon be produced which will be as nearly as possible an accurate reproduction of the original design.

feature of these appointments is that while every Southern State except Alabama has been recognized, the Democrats of nine Northern States—California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Oregon—have not yet had a bite of anything fit to eat. No wonder that they are kicking.

SECRETARY OF STATE BAYARD is accurate for the Presidential nomination in 1888, and is accused also of making the gravest mistakes of any, if his object is to please the Democrate pointments is that while every Southern State except Alabama has been recognized, the Democrats of nine Northern State except Alabama has been recognized. New Hampshire, and Oregon—have not yet had a bite of anything fit to eat. No wonder that they are kicking.

SECRETARY OF STATE BAYARD is accused of being the most out-and-out candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1888, and is accused also of making the gravest mistakes of any, if his object is to please the Democrate pointments is that while every Southern State except Alabama has been recognized, the Democrate of nine of the very Southern State except Alabama has been recognized.

PROF. BECKMORE says that lobsters are liable to become extinct within a few years. They are now taken from the very deepent

#### HE WILL BE A FAILURE.

ns Why President Cleveland's Administration Will Be a Great Fallure.

(Letter in Cleveland Herald.) A Senator of the United States, whose name I can not give because our conversa-tion was a private one, said to me last night: "If I am not greatly mistaken, this administration will be the greatest failure n our history.

"I will tell you why. Because it has of itself no cohesive elements, and becaus founded by a great party, it is disregarding the party, calling to its support unknown and inefficient men, and because all its views on public question are taken through the wrong end of the opera glass. There will always be two great parties in the United States, and one or the other of these is honey to the form of the second to the contract the second to the seco is bound to rule from time to time. When a President elected turns out to be a trimmer and attempts to hoe a middle row between the two great party lines, he is sure

"He loses the support of his own party, and the other party, while pretending to ad-mire him, laughs in its sleeve and stabs him in the back. Cleveland so far has totally disregarded the Democratic party. The boys of the party, the great masses, the men who carry the banners, who influence the immense vote of the lower classes, are getting nothing, and they will surely knife. Cleveland as soon as they get a chance. They will do it in New York this fall. Mark my words! The State will go Republican by more than 40,000, and there will be the same result everywhere an election is held. Grover Cleveland is cutting the heart out of the Democratic party, and if he goes on, and he probably will, the party will be nearly ruined by 1883. The Repub-licans are laughing at his administration now, and the Democrats themselves will laugh between their intervals of cursing before two years have passed. Look at this Ada Sweet matter. Ada Sweet had been in office for more than a decade at a good salary. She expected to go out, and the Republicans expected her to go. Cleveland allows Black to write her a letter that puts his administration in the hole of going contrary to its principles, and says in black and white that there is no cause for her removal. Then, again, that postmaster at Rome. The postmaster was guilty of a misdemeanor, and the President should have turned him out on that ground without a word. Instead, he puts out a letter of half a column to the country apologizing. The early rising and the carriage business is another farce. Lamar, for instance, the most arrant demagogue south of Mason and Dixon's line, makes a grand parade about selling \$700 worth of iages, and on the next day spent more than that amount in fixing up a private bath-room in his department for himself which would have been an extravagance in the days of Cangula, the Boman Emperor, who fed his horses in marble troughs and shod them with shoes of gold. Even had this horse-selling reform been a good stroke, it fails because only one or two of the Cabinet engage in it. Vilas, the youngest man in the Cabinet, holds on to his horses, as do the others, with the exception of Garland and Lamar. The people of the country are not fools. Cleveland must do something if he would have their approval. So far his administration has been one series of miss takes, and it has failed utterly to show any signs of the reform it has promised.

"It has not turned the rascals out, " said I. "No," replied the Senatorial friend, "It has not, and neither the President, his Cabinet, nor the people are aware where the rascality exists in the departments. There is no doubt but that there is corruption, but this corruption does not exist with the heads of bureaus or the high-priced clerks. It is the middle men, and the fellows who get low salaries that do the stealing. These men hoodwink their chiefs and play into the hands of the jobbers. Cleveland is keeping these men in office, and is putting new men over them. Men, too, in most cases, whom it is far easier to deceive than the ones he has turned out. They are men who are new to Washington, and are totally innocent of the ins and outs of the departments and the capital. They go into the departments dependent upon the clerks under them for their knowledge of the de-partments, and the result will be that whatever rottenness there is will be covered, and that it will increase. This is but the history of the past. The President and Secretaries could not discover the rascality of Howgate, of the Signal Service, and of Carrigan, of the Navy Department, until hundreds of thousands of dollars had been squandered. When their attention was called to the matter they did not give heed to it because some of the confederates of the thieves in office were busy shielding the culprits. There are many Howgates and Carrigans in office to-day. The removal of the Chief Signal Officer alone would have given Howgate a broader field on which to operate under a new chief, more ignorant than the one displaced. The removal of Surgeon General Wales would not have stopped Carrigan's operations. During the campaign the Democrats claimed that the departments were rotten with corruption. Hendricks the Vice President, said on the stump that one-third of the clerks could be dispensed with without trouble. Now nearly two months have passed, and the de-partments remain as they were, and the clerks who have been cut off can be num-

bered on your fingers and toes.

"Cleveland's biggest mistake," the Senator went on, "lies in his Cabinet. He is a good executive officer himself, but he should be aware that this country is too big, should be aware that this country is too big, and it has too many ramifications for him to personally supervise the whole of it. He should have the best executive officers in the country to help him, and should not rely on a set of dreamers, theorists, and impractical men who know little of business and less of the ins and outs of Washington departments and Washington men."

## No Wonder They Are Kicking.

Out of seventy-four first-class appointments made by the President the North has thirty-nine and the South thirty-five. Of the Northe n appointments New York takes nine, Illinois and Pennsylvania five each, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Connecticut three each, New Jersey two, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Nevada one each. Of the Southern appointments Georgia has four, Mississippi, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, Texas, and Louisiana three each, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina two cach, and Delaware, West Virginia, South Carolina, and F orida one each. The noticeable feature of these appointments is that while every Southern State except Alabama has

didate for the Presidential nomination in 1888, and is accused also of making the gravest mistakes of any, if his object is to please the Democratic politicians. None of his appointments have been satisfactory to the wire-pullers, and even thus early in the day they accuse him of clubbing his boom. Perhaps, though, this is Bayard's "little game," He may be trying to outdo fie President.

### RUSSIA'S CURT REPLY.

De Giers Refuses to Talk Further About the Penjdeh Incident-Duplicity of Turkey.

Cab'e dispatch from London.i

The Russian reply to the communication sent to M. de Giers through Sir Edward Thornton yesterday, after the receipt of Sir Peter Lumsden's supplementary report on the battle of March 30, has just been received. M. de Giers replies curtly that Russia declines to enter upon any further discussion of the Penjdeh incident.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that the eneral staff are in favor of allowing Gen.

Komaroff to act at his own discretion, not even M. de Giers to interfere.

A letter from Baku confirms the first account of the battle of Penjdeh, and states that the Afghan force consisted of 4,000 men. The writer, who had been with Sir Peter Lumsden, but who left him before the battle was fought, states the Russians throughout the winter had been trying to excite and irritate the Afghans, and that only Sir Peter Lumsden's influence prevented bloodshed long ago. Col. Alikhanoff advanced to Ak-Tapa at about the end of November, before the boundary commission had arrived, and a battle with the Afghans was narrowly avoided then. News has also been received that in the battle at Penjdeh the Afghan General was throughout in the fore front of the fighting and was twice wounded. It is reported that Col. Alikhanoff offered a reward of 100 tomas (about \$300) for the head of either of the

British officers with the Afghan force. A dispatch from Constantinople puts a new light on the diplomatic mission to England of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, the special Turkish Envoy, and Hobart Pasha, Mar-shal of the Turkish Empire. In order to avoid the censorship of press dispatches at Constantinople this message was sent by mail to Athens and transmitted thence by telegraph to London. It says that the sole mission of Fehmi Pasha, who has been here constantly since January last, was to fool the British Government into a belief that Turkey was disposed to be on friendly terms with England and to seek and follow her advice in all inter-national complications. Hobart Pasha, whose former reputation as a gallant Ad-miral of the British navy made him an admirable tool for this purpose, was sent with Fehmi Pasha to strengthen the blind. Ho-bart Pasha was intrusted only with the delivery of certain presents to the Queen and Prince of Wales, accompanied by the customary assurances of distinguished consideration, etc., which may mean a great deal or nothing. All the fine work of diplomatic intrigue was to be done and has been done from first to last by Fehmi Pasha.

# ABDURRAHMAN KHAN.



Ameer Abdurrahman Khan was born in 1830. He is the eldest son of Afzul Khan, 1830. He is the eldest son of Afzul Khan, and is thus a grandson of Dost Mahommed, who ruled Afghanistan till his death in 1863, and nephew to the late Shere Ali, who was deposed and expelled by the British invasion of 1879, and who died soon afterward in exile. When Shere Ali was was recognized by the English, Abdurrahman, who had married a daughter of the Turkish Ameer of Bokhara, took refuge in those countries porth of Afghanistan beautiful and the second of Afghanistan had those countries north of Afghanistan be-yond the Oxus, which had then not yet been subjected to Russian control. He was pursued, however, by the persecuting spite of Shere Ali and Yakoub, who had seized his mother, wife, and sister, and detained them many years prisoner at Candahar, and who compelled the Ameer of Bokhara to deny him an abode in that state. Abdurrahman was fain to put himself under the protection of the Russians, then gradually advancing their conquests in Turkestan, and was received by Gen. Kaufmann, who procured him, in his poverty, a Russian pension of 25,000 rubles a year, and after-ward permitted him to reside at Samarcand. After innumerable intrigues and internal dissensions the throne was again vacated, and the present Ameer was chosen in 1880, and has been very substantially supported by the British Government of India, under FRANZ ABT.

## The Well-Known Musical Composer.



Franz Abt, whose death was recently anounced by a cable dispatch, was born in 1819, and was, therefore, 66 years old. His parents intended him for the ministry, but, having a passion for music, he chose that vocation. He was a prolific composer of songs, his compositions numbering between four and five hundred, the most popular of which is "When the Swallows Homeward

THE Rev. Dr. Talmage says he is going to Europe to rest and get acquainted with his family. He has their photographs, but has had no time to get acquainted. It is the first rest he has had in thirty years.

A SCOTCH gelatine manufacturer sends out with each package of his goods a leaf from the Bible.

JOHN KELLY still controls Tammany. He has been unanimously elected to his

MRS. GARFIELD will spend five weeks at Williamstown, Mass., this summer.

#### MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THE following bills were passed by the Senate on the 17th inst.: Asking Congress to retain as a free game-preserve the St. Clair Flats region: a free game-preserve the St. Clair Flats region; detaching territory from Kawkawlin and attaching it to hanger; for the auditing of the claim of Peter Despelder. To the Senate the Governor noted his approval of the act for the railef of purchasers and settlers on swamp land. To the following acts: Amending the State public school act; authorizing the State Auditor to audit the following acts: Amending the State public school act; authorizing the State Auditor to audit the claim of Zero C. Webber; organizing Lichfield Township, Roscommon County; authorizing the Michigan Asylum for the Insane to purchase land; amending the West Bay City Library act. Bills passed by the House: In or; orating Au Sable, losee County; organizing Case Township Presone Isle County; reincorporating Marine City, St. Clair County; amending section 1756, Howell, to protect the rights of colored persons. Both houses adjourned till the 20th.

Nothern worthy of note occurred in the

Northing worthy of note occurred in the Legislative session of April 20. Both houses met at night, received a large number of peti-tions for a prohibition amendment, heard com-mittee reports, and adjourned after a brief ses-

THE remonstrance of Rev. Thompson, who was praying for Grant when Senator Curtiss left his seat, was read in the Senate on the 21st inst. He complained of Curtiss' language to him in explanation, and asked the Senate to repudiate it. Curtiss said he did not use the language attributed to him, and read from the sixth chapter of St. Matthew the advice about not praying as do the hypocrites, but in the seclusion of the closet. The communication was tabled. The following bills passed: For an appropriation for swamp lands; to improve Looking-Glass River in Clinton County; to establish a Board of State Fish Commissioners; to better preserve and protect lish. Messra. Hueston, Francis, and Austin we e appointed a special committee to select a site for a soldiers' home. In the House the following bills passed: Amending sections of the general insurance act; amending the sor relative to the Board of Public Works in Grand Rapids; to prevent debtors from giving preferences to creditors; consolidating the Wayne County Poor Superintendents and the Detroit Poor Commission in county business. left his seat, was read in the Senate on the 21st

THE Senate passed the following bills at its ession of April 22: Authorizing Spaulding, Saginaw County, to borrow money to build a bridge; for the relief of George P. Baker. Many petitions were received for the submission of the prohibitory amendment; also many remonstrances against the passage of the bill to secure to a minority of shareholders representation on boards of directors in joint stock companies. The House occupied its time chiefly in killing bills, the following meeting this fate: Appropriating \$50,000 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Michigan's admission as a State; making Principals, Superintendents, and Professors of Schools ineligible to the office of County School Examiner; amending the dog-tax law. The bill passed amending the election laws by the adoption of the Canadian plan of ballots and voting. Saginaw County, to borrow money to build a

RESOLUTIONS of the Detroit Common Council asking that an annexation bill indorsed by the Council be passed were received by the Senate, at the session of April 23. The following bills were passed: Amending act 250 of 1867, relative to the protection of fish; amending the Holland city charter; incorporating the city of Wyandotte. The Governor noted his approval of the following acts: Iroviding for a joint committee to investigate and report as to the feasibility of converting the Dearborn Arsenal property into a soldiers' home; amending Section 2199, Howell, relative to breaking boat fastenings; amending Section 74. Howell, relative to the duties of township clerks; to establish a free public library in Jackson; reincorporating Marine City, St. Clair County; prohibiting the use of explosives to catch fish in Green Lake, Allegan and Barry Counties; revising and consolidating the highway laws. To the House the Governor noted his approval of the bill amending act 188, of 1875, relative to catching fish in certain waters; attaching territory to the L'Anse at the session of April 23. The following bills of 1875, relative to catching fish in certain waters; attaching territory to the L'Anse School District. The following bills passed the House: To prevent the introduction or spread of cholera or other infectious diseases; supplementary to several railroad acts; for frescoing the Capitol.—It is believed this session will be unusually long, or a special session will be held next winter. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court the State is practically without a tax law, and the Joint Tax Committee is about preparing one. It can Tax Committee is about preparing one. It can not report for several weeks, and if the report is made at this session it will take till some time in July to digest and pass the bill. The idea seems to be to authorize the committee to sit after adjournment and have a special session called next January.

## Nigger Jim's Story.

"What makes me feel so bad dis time, uz bekase I hear sumpn over yonder on de bank like a whack er a slam, while ago, en it mine me ef de time I treat my little 'Lizabeth so ornery. She warn't only 'bout fo' year ole, en she tuck de sk'yarlet fever, en had a powful rough spell; but she got well, en one day she was a-standin' aroun', en I says to her, I says: " 'Shet de do'.'

"She never done it; jis' stood dah, kiner smilin' up at me. It make me mad; en I says agin, mighty loud, I

SRVS: "'Doan' you hear me?—shet de do'!'
"She jis' stood de same way, kiner

smilm' up. I was a-bilin'! I ays:
"I lay I make you mine!
"En wid dat I fetch her a slap side

de head dat sent her a sprawlin'. Den I went into de yuther room, en 'uz gone 'bout ten minutes; en when I come back dar was dat do' a-stanin' open yit, en dat chile stanin' mos' right in it, a-looking down and moanin', en de tears runnin' down. My, but I wuz mad. I was agwyne for de chile, but jus' den-it was a do' dat open innerds Lord Ripon, receiving from it a regular subsidy of £160,000 a year, with large gifts of artillery, rifles, and ammunition to improve his military force.

Jus' den—it was a do' dat open innerds—jis' den 'long come de wind en slam it to, behine de chile, kerblam!—en my lan', de chile never move'! My breff mos' hop outer me; en I feel so—so-I doan't know how I feel. I crope out, all a-tremblin', en crope aroun' en open de do' easy an slow, en poke my head in behine de chile, sof' en still, an all uv a sudden I says powl jus' as loud as I could yell. She never budge! Oh, Huck, I bust out a cryin' en grab her up in my arms, en say: 'Oh, de po' lit-tle thing! de Lord God Almighty forgive po' old Jim, kaze he never gwine to forgive hisself as long's he live!' Oh, she was plumb deef en dumb, Huck, plumb deef en dumb-en I'd been a treat'n her so!"-Mark Twain.

## The True and the False.

Mrs. Payson, of Houston, had been reading an article in a newspaper about the adulteration of food and other tricks of trade, and consequently she has be-come very suspicious. A few days ago she went to a hair store to purchase some raven tresses.

"Just look at these beautiful curls," said the proprietor of the hair store, dangling something that looked like a scalp.

"Yes, but everything is adulterated so much nowadays," replied Mrs. Pay-son, "that you can't rely on anything. Do you guarantee that these false curls are genuine?"—Texas Siftings.

Sharon, Vt., was the birthplace of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mor-mon Church. His parents were of Scotch descent, and when he was a child they removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and it was there, about a year after he reached manhood, that he began to preach his strange doctrine. He was killed June 27, 1844, at Carthage, Ill., where he was imprisoned as a corrupter of virtue, by a mob that attacked the

He must be a thorough fool who can searn nothing from his own folly.